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GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81

NORTH AMERICA

GENERAL

DIXON, R. B. **The early migrations of the Indians of New England and the Maritime Provinces.** 14 pp. Reprinted from *Proc. Amer. Antiquarian Soc.*, April, 1914. Worcester, Mass., 1914.

From a study of languages combined with the scanty records of shell heaps and graves Professor Dixon reads the story of the movements of the aborigines of the Northeast. With one possible exception all belonged to the Algonquin linguistic stock, whereas to the west of the region described, in New York and Ontario, the Iroquois were found. In a study of the archeological evidence a contrast was found between the remains west of the Maine-New Hampshire boundary line and those to the east of it. In the former there appears to have been a greater development of village life and more extensive use of agriculture; in the latter, including the Maritime Provinces of Canada, there is little evidence of a settled village life or of agriculture. On the basis of language a similar division is found. The more eastern of these groups is divided into two: the Micmac and the Abnaki, which were somewhat closely related. To the west two other groups are found: one formed by the Massachusetts tribes as far west as and including the Connecticut Valley, together with the tribes of eastern Connecticut, Rhode Island, and eastern Long Island; the other including the tribes of western Massachusetts and Connecticut and the Hudson Valley southward through New Jersey and Pennsylvania into Delaware. A study of the languages of these tribes shows the closest relationship to have been with the central Algonquins of the Ohio Valley.

Combining this evidence with that afforded by the mythology and culture of these tribes, Professor Dixon arrives at the conclusion that the distribution of tribes in New England was the result of a series of migrations. The latest comers, the Lenape of the Ohio Valley, arrived in southwestern New England at about the end of the fifteenth century, pushing the earlier settlers, also from the Ohio Valley, farther to the east. On the other hand the Micmac and Abnaki of the northeast evidently had a different origin. Just what this was cannot be fully known with the present lack of knowledge concerning the archeology of the middle and lower St. Lawrence Valley. It is thought that the Micmac, with possibly the Abnaki to the east, may have once occupied a large part of the St. Lawrence Valley and from there been driven forward by the encroaching Iroquois. This association accounts for mythological similarities between the Micmac and the Iroquois and for the presence of certain peculiar cultural objects, also for the lack of these in the Abnaki farther east who were not in contact with the Iroquois.

R. H. JONES

— Douglas, David, **Journal kept by, during his travels in North America, 1823-1827, together with a particular description of thirty-three species of American oaks and eighteen species of pinus, with appendices containing a list of the plants introduced by Douglas and an account of his death in 1834.** Published under the direction of the Royal Horticultural Society. 364 pp.; ills., index. William Wesley & Son, London, 1914. £1, 1s. 10 x 6½.

The name of David Douglas is inseparably linked with the botany of the Pacific Northwest. It can safely be said that no botanical explorer has contributed more to our knowledge of the flora of this region than he. Born in 1798 and meeting an untimely end in 1834, the results achieved by this young pioneer during his brief career almost surpass belief. Some idea as to the extent of his work is suggested by the fact that of the plants catalogued in Piper's "Flora of the State of Washington" (*Contr. U. S. Natl. Herbarium*, Vol. 11), over two hundred and fifty species, by rough count, are noted as having been first collected by Douglas. Of these, more than a hundred retain the specific name first applied by him, while upwards of twenty bear the specific name of "Douglasii."

The present volume presents in full the journal kept by Douglas during his travels in North America from 1823 to 1827, together with several other hitherto unpublished manu-

scripts and various facts relating to his life, works, and death. Sent out in the interests of the London Horticultural Society, in 1823 he traveled through parts of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, but this first journey was not productive of results of any particular scientific value. On a second journey (1824-1827) he explored the larger part of what is now the state of Washington, together with much of Oregon and Idaho. From here he returned to England by way of Hudson Bay, traveling up the Columbia, crossing through Athabasca Pass, and thence down the Saskatchewan to York Factory. It was on this overland trip that, in naming the two mountains which flank Athabasca Pass, Mounts Brown and Hooker, he accredited them with elevations of approximately 17,000 feet (p. 72). This led to their being counted among the highest peaks in North America, a misconception which was only definitely cleared up by A. P. Coleman's expedition in 1893 (*The Canadian Rockies: New and Old Trails*, pp. 206-208). On a third journey (1831-1833) Douglas extended his field of investigations to California, carried out further explorations in the Northwest, and later sailed for the Hawaiian Islands, where he met a tragic death on July 12, 1834.

GEORGE E. NICHOLS

ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO. **Nuovi studi sui viaggi dei Normanni nell'Atlantico settentrionale e in America.** *Riv. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 24, 1917, No. 5, pp. 200-205.

GERMAIN, LOUIS. **L'origine et la distribution géographique des faunes d'eau douce dans l'Amérique du Nord.** *Map. Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 132, Vol. 23-24, 1915, pp. 394-406.

KELLOGG, L. P., edit. **Early narratives of the Northwest, 1634-1699.** xiv and 382 pp.; maps, index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1917. \$2.50. 9 x 6.

KROEBER, A. L. **The tribes of the Pacific coast of North America.** *Proc. Nineteenth Internatl. Congress of Americanists held at Washington, Dec. 27-31, 1915*, pp. 385-401. [Smithsonian Institution,] Washington, D. C., 1917.

MATHER, K. F. **The Champlain Sea in the Lake Ontario basin.** Maps, ills. *Journ. of Geol.*, Vol. 25, 1917, No. 6, pp. 542-554.

SAPIR, E. **Time perspective in aboriginal American culture: A study in method.** ii and 87 and vii pp. *Geol. Survey of Canada Memoir 90: Anthropol. Ser. No. 13.* Ottawa, 1916. [Geographical distribution of cultures and culture elements is one of the most powerful lines of evidence.]

UNITED STATES

Western States

KENNAN, GEORGE. **The Salton Sea: An account of Harriman's fight with the Colorado River.** 106 pp.; maps, ills. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1917. \$1.00. 8½ x 5½.

The Cahuilla Basin, wrongly called the "Salton Sink" by Mr. Kennan and other writers, is in the form of the bowl of a large spoon, with the tip ending in the delta of the Colorado River, while the handle would be attached to the bowl near San Geronio Pass. Inveterate optimism in the settlement of the southernmost portion of the basin, not adequately provided with irrigation facilities, led to premature demands for water in 1901-1904. Desperate chances were taken with a wayward, silt-laden river flowing through deep alluvium. It must have seemed urgent to the engineers to furnish water to the settlers on the small area of land occupied previous to 1914, but, in view of later happenings, the refusal to do so would have been a justifiable sacrifice. The chief part in the colossal task of bringing the river under control naturally fell to the largest and most powerful organization in the region—the Southern Pacific Railway. Transportation, material, and labor were drawn upon without stint, and undaunted perseverance was displayed in making plans to meet new and unexpected engineering contingencies. The formation of the Salton Sea, with its area of about 450 square miles in one of the most arid regions in America, made a splendid opportunity to study the formation of aquatic conditions in the desert, and the gradual return to arid conditions marked by successive changes in the vegetation (*A Decade of the Salton Sea*, *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 3, 1917, pp. 457-473). The series of reorganizations and transfers by which the Southern Pacific acquired control of the land and irrigation company under whose régime the crisis came was so close and complicated that the limit of responsibility is not easily discernible. It is therefore not surprising that members of Congress, unaccustomed to altruism and familiar with the exorbitant demands and obliquity of procedure on the part of claimants, should fail to rise to the occasion and to pass measures to reimburse the Southern Pacific for an expenditure of money and effort in excess of its responsibilities.

D. T. MACDOUGAL

GUINN, J. M. **The passing of the rancho.** *Ann. Publs. Hist. Soc. of Southern California*, Vol. 10, 1915-16, Parts 1-2, pp. 46-53. Los Angeles. [A comment on the decline of the cattle industry in Southern California in relation to the rise in land values and to the years of drought. For nearly half a century the great commercial industry of Southern California had been the raising of cattle, first for their hides and tallow for export and later to supply beef to the miners in the gold fields. The industry required that the land devoted to it be held in large tracts called "ranchos." In the two years, 1863 and 1864, the rainfall was so slight that it was impossible to secure forage afield. It is asserted that a million cattle and horses starved to death. The rancheros were without money with which to restock the ranges or to cultivate them. Thus dawned the day of the small landholder and of rapidly increasing land values. The author describes several large ranchos and the manner in which each was split up into small holdings which could be irrigated for intensive agriculture.]

HICKS, W. B. **Evaporation of brine from Searles Lake, California.** 8 pp.; diags. *U. S. Geol. Survey Professional Paper 98A*. Washington, 1916. [A continuation of the experiments working toward a solution for the economical production of potash salts from the brine of the lake. See "Potash Resources of the United States" in the March, 1916, *Review*, Vol. 1, p. 217.]

JARDINE, J. T., AND L. C. HURTT. **Increased cattle production on Southwestern ranges.** 32 pp.; map, diagr., ills., bibliogr. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. No. 588* (Contribution from the Forest Service). Washington, D. C., 1917.

KEYES, C. R. **Orographic origin of ancient Lake Bonneville.** *Bull. Geol. Soc. of America*, Vol. 28, 1917, No. 2, pp. 351-374. ["Instead of a genesis due to conditions of moister climate induced by a glacial epoch, the facts gathered seem to point not only to a pre-glacial date of the lake's birth, but to a diastrophic rather than a climatic cause for its existence." See also the note on pp. 326-327, above.]

KROEBER, A. L. **California place names of Indian origin.** *Univ. of California Publs. in Amer. Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 12, 1916, No. 2, pp. 31-69.

LECHNER, H. J. **Some geographic influences of eastern Washington in relation to agriculture.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 9, pp. 362-364.

MCARTHUR, L. A. **Geographical progress in the Pacific Northwest.** *Mazama*, Vol. 5, 1916, No. 1, pp. 94-95.

— **National Parks portfolio.** [Nine pamphlets of views, with four pages of introductory text, as follows:] (1) Yellowstone National Park, 31 views; (2) Yosemite National Park, 28 views; (3) Sequoia National Park, 27 views; (4) Mount Rainier National Park, 24 views; (5) Crater Lake National Park, 2 diags., 23 views; (6) Mesa Verde National Park, 27 views; Glacier National Park, 25 views; (7) Rocky Mountain National Park, 29 views; and (8) Grand Canyon National Monument, 24 views. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 1916. [This panorama of remarkable photographs of some of the most remarkable scenery of the North American continent is well designed to fulfil its aim—the focussing of public attention on the great National Parks.]

PALMER, A. H. **An eruption of Lassen Peak.** Bibliogr. *Monthly Weather Rev.*, Vol. 44, 1916, No. 10, pp. 571-573.

PALMER, A. H. **California earthquakes during 1916.** Map. *Bull. Seismological Soc. of America*, Vol. 7, 1917, No. 1, pp. 1-17.

PARSONS, E. C. **Notes on Zuñi. Part I.** *Memoirs Amer. Anthropol. Assoc.*, Vol. 4, 1917, No. 3, pp. 151-225.

PERNOT, J. F. **Forests of Crater Lake National Park.** 38 pp.; ills., index. Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 1916. [See comment on G. F. Allen's "The Forests of Mount Rainier National Park," *Review*, Vol. 2, p. 386.]

SOUTH AMERICA

GENERAL

ROSS, E. A. **South of Panama.** xvi and 396 pp.; map, ills., index. The Century Company, New York, 1915. \$2.40. 8½ x 6.

This is one of the best books in English on the *people* of South America, especially as regards the first five chapters, Western Colombia and Ecuador, Peru, The Native Races, Chile, and Argentina. The last two thirds of the book, containing all sorts of summings up, has much of great interest, but also much repetition of earlier statements.

The author is not giving tourist impressions. He has no inclination to regard as bad or unprogressive all variations from his home habits. He is a trained observer, able to discern and to tell the truth. He shows what North America has, almost universally, to learn from Latin America in good manners. The utter lack of male morality in sexual affairs is suggested as the reason for the "fuzziness" often noted in Latin-American male minds, especially as it dates from the teens of practically the whole male population. At the same time the writer recognizes the high accomplishments of the small body of "intellectuals." Education is mostly at a fearfully low stage. The best work of the Protestants is not their missions but their schools. In Bolivia, for instance, they are the only good schools available and are bound to have a solid effect on the next generation, while the religious mission is of slight value. Good American women are said to be attempting the conversion of Bolivian Indians while they are themselves ignorant of both Spanish and Aymará!

Climate, race, and social history are indicated as causing the chief defects of Latin-American character. Had our forbears happened into the same environment as the Conquistadores, we should show today the same ineffectiveness. Argentina he sets apart as a "white man's country" in all respects and more likely to grow into closer resemblance to the United States, without any recognition of its lack of equivalent for our resources of coal, iron, lumber, copper, and petroleum, which must forever hinder Argentine industrial development. It would not be fair to reproach the sociologist author with his neglect of the geographic environment, but the neglect is complete, except for the broad recognition of tropical climate as conducive to sexuality. What the author set out to give was a picture of the people, and he has given an excellent one.

MARK JEFFERSON

PRATT, E. E. **Trade conditions in Latin America as affected by the European War.** 26 pp. Reprinted from *Annals Amer. Acad. of Polit. and Soc. Sci.*, Vol. 60 (*Publ. No. 902*). Philadelphia, July, 1915.

ROORBACH, G. B. **Problems in the development of United States-South American trade.** Reprinted from *Univ. of Pennsylvania Public Lectures 1916-17*, pp. 407-426. [The paper calls attention to certain little-recognized geographical difficulties in the way of commercial intercourse between the United States and South America. In particular it is pointed out that the commercially developed parts of South America (Southern Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina) are as accessible to Europe as to the United States, while the approximation of this region and the United States in the character of production is a bar to the reciprocal exchange that is the basis of trade. See also the abstract of this paper in the *Scottish Geogr. Mag.*, Dec., 1917.]

SAFFORD, W. E. **Food-plants and textiles of ancient America.** Ills. *Proc. Nineteenth Internatl. Congress of Americanists held at Washington, Dec. 27-31, 1915*, pp. 12-30. [Smithsonian Institution,] Washington, D. C., 1917. ["This paper is intended to call attention to the principal food-plants, textiles, and other useful plants which the Americas have given to the world."]

STUNTZ, H. C. **South American neighbors.** x and 217 pp.; map, ills., bibliogr., index. Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, New York, 1916. 60 cents. 8 x 5.

ULE, E. **Die Kautschukpflanzen Südamerikas.** 19 pp.; ills. (*Vegetationsbilder*, Ser. 12, No. 6. Herausgegeben von G. Karsten and H. Schenck.) Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1914.

EUROPE

RUSSIA

LEYST, ERNST. **Meteorologische Beobachtungen in Moskau im Jahre 1911**, 48 pp.; **im Jahre 1912**, 43 pp.; **im Jahre 1913**, 49 pp.; **im Jahre 1914**, 49 pp. Reprinted from *Bull. Soc. Imp. des Naturalistes de Moscou*, 1912-14.

A new series of meteorological observations was begun at the University of Moscow in November, 1892. Since then the work has been carried on without essential change, except that the scope has been gradually extended. The scope of the work is unusually broad, including, for example, observations of soil temperatures, earthquakes, magnetism and atmospheric electricity, as well as radio-activity of the atmosphere, ground air, and ground water. The latter series of observations was undertaken at irregular times, mainly in order to provide practical work for students. The annual results for 1911-1914 are discussed by Professor Ernst Leyst in the publications now before us. Twenty years of observations, in the new series, were completed in 1912. In 1913 a new Fuess colori-

meter, for determining the color of the sky, was added to the instrumental equipment. The close proximity of the electric street cars necessitated, in the same year, a discontinuance of observations of magnetic variation. A new and useful feature of the annual summary for 1914 is a brief résumé of the general characteristics of the year.

R. DEC. WARD

SAROLEA, CHARLES. **Great Russia: Her achievement and promise.** xi and 252 pp.; maps. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1916. 7½ x 5.

Dr. Sarolea's little book on Russia is a very valuable addition to the recent publications on this subject. It is compact but comprehensible. In a series of terse, vivid chapters he covers a great many subjects, from the geographical foundations of the history of the Russians and their ideals of life to the literary expression of these ideals and lastly the burning questions of Russian politics.

Particular stress is laid on the influence of geographical conditions on the historical, economic, racial, and political problems of Russia. This point is argued more logically, consistently, and convincingly by Dr. Sarolea than by any previous writer. First he points out that the great Russian plain, extending for 6,000 miles from the western to the eastern limits of the country, determined the course of Russian history. If lack of natural barriers made for democracy, as is shown in many historic Russian institutions, at the same time it was bound to bring into existence a strongly centralized and militarized government to hold the plain against incursions and under a unity of rule. The tremendous distances, too, the lack of communication due to sparse population, and the harsh climate have more to do with hindering the political and intellectual development of the country than any government. In economic life as well, geographical conditions are so important that in spite of its prodigious mineral wealth Russia will always remain primarily an agricultural country. As for the forty-eight races gathered within the long frontiers of the Empire, it has been only through a strong central government that they have been kept at peace among themselves.

Lastly Dr. Sarolea explains the geographical orientation of Russian foreign politics, the "heliotropic" instinct which turned this northern people eastwards and southwards along the trend of their great river—he makes a striking picture of this endless march to the open sea. Altogether this book throws a new and clear light on Russia and will do much to direct the study of that country along normal and useful channels.

BLAKE, R. E. **The Russian village and the war.** *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 4, 1917, No. 6, pp. 544-547.

DURAND, C. **Le marché intérieur de la Russie.** *L'Économiste Français*, 44th Year, 1916, Vol. 1, No. 18, pp. 580-582.

HIMNER, M. **Contribution à l'étude de la Podolie russe: Les méandres encaissés et les conditions du peuplement.** Ill. *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 134, Vol. 25, 1916, pp. 116-123.

— **Houille blanche, La, et la houille grise en Russie.** Maps. *Rev. gén. des Sci.*, Vol. 26, 1915, No. 12, pp. 374-380.

— **Kara Sea route, The: Mr. Lied's fifth Enisei expedition.** *London Times Russian Section*, No. 27, 1916, Dec. 30, p. 10. [See the February, 1917, *Review*, Vol. 3, pp. 151-152.]

M—, ANT. **Le long du littoral de la Mer Noire.** *Recueil publié à l'occasion du vingt-cinquième anniversaire du Club Alpin de Crimée et du Caucase*, pp. 68-76. Odessa, 1915. [In Russian.]

RABOT, CHARLES. **La houille blanche en Russie.** Diagr., ills. *La Nature*, No. 2270, 1917, March 31, pp. 199-203. [Abstracted in the July, 1917, *Review*, Vol. 4, p. 61.]

— **Russia's new oil fields.** Map, ills. *Russia*, Vol. 1, 1916, No. 3, pp. 17-22. Martens & Co., New York. [Oil resources and prospects of the Ural Province. Oil locations are shown in a map reproduced from the *Journal of Petroleum Technology*.]

URQUHART, LESLIE. **The economic development of Russia and Britain's interest therein.** Map. *Journ. Royal Soc. of Arts*, No. 3340, Vol. 65, 1916, pp. 23-37 (discussion, pp. 35-37).

ITALY

BÉGUINOT, AUGUSTO. **L'ipotesi dell' "Adria" nei rapporti con la corologia delle piante e degli animali: Nota critica e programma di ricerche.** *La Geografia*, Vol. 5, 1917, No. 5-6, pp. 188-207. Novara.

BÉNÉVENT, E. *La plaine du Pô: Étude de géographie humaine d'après le livre de M. Arrigo Lorenzi.* Map. *Recueil des Trav. de l'Inst. de Géogr. Alpine*, Vol. 4, 1916, No. 2, pp. 189-236. Grenoble. [Abstracted in the February *Review*, pp. 147-148.]

DE GASPERI, G. B. *Grotte e voragini del Friuli (Materiali per lo studio dei fenomeni carsici, II).* Maps, diags., ills., bibliogr. *Memorie Geogr.* (Suppl. to *Riv. Geogr. Italiana*) No. 30 (=Vol. 10, pp. 1-219). Florence, 1916.

GIORGI, COSIMO DE. *Distribuzione delle piogge nella provincia di Lecce (Terra d'Otranto).* Map. *La Geografia*, Vol. 5, 1917, No. 5-6, pp. 210-212. Novara.

HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH. *Climatic change and agricultural exhaustion as elements in the fall of Rome.* *Quart. Journ. of Economics*, Vol. 31, 1917, No. 2, pp. 173-208. [Abstracted in the May, 1917, *Review*, Vol. 3, pp. 401-402.]

ISSEL, ARTURO. *Cenni intorno ai termini geografici dialettali della regione ligure.* Bibliogr. *Boll. Reale Soc. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 6, 1917, No. 7-8, pp. 487-508. Rome.

— *Italia, Censimento della popolazione del regno d', al 10 giugno 1911.* Vol. III: L'alfabetismo della popolazione presente. v and 230 pp. Vol. IV: Popolazione presente, di età superiore a dieci anni, classificata per sesso e per professione o condizione. vi and 553 pp. Vol. V: Popolazione presente, di età superiore a dieci anni, classificata per sesso, età e professione o condizione. vi and 363 pp. Vol. VI: Popolazione presente classificata secondo la religione—Popolazione presente classificata secondo il luogo di nascita—Proprietari di beni immobili—Ciechi—Sordomuti—Popolazione presente di età superiore a novanta anni—Stranieri—Famiglie—Convivenze non familiari. xi and 487 pp. Vol. VII: Relazione. viii and 265 and 467 pp. Direzione Generale della Statistica e del Lavoro, Ufficio del Censimento, Ministero per l'Industria, il Commercio e il Lavoro, Rome, 1916.

LORENZI, ARRIGO. *Di alcuni supposti toponimi slavi della provincia di Udine e ancora del manualetto di toponomografia della Venezia Giulia.* *Riv. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 24, 1917, No. 5, pp. 187-200.

MARANELLI, CARLO. *Dizionario geografico dell'alto Adige, del Trentino, della Venezia Giulia e della Dalmazia.* viii and 214 pp. Gius. Laterza & Figli, Bari, 1915. L.3.50. 9½ x 6½.

MARINELLI, O. *La geografia in Italia.* *Riv. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 23, 1916, No. 1, pp. 1-24; *Appendici*, No. 2-3, pp. 113-131.

MOCHI, ALDOBRANDINO. *Aspetti e periodi del Neolitico nell'Italia continentale e peninsulare.* *Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*, Vol. 45, 1915, No. 3-4, pp. 241-291. Florence.

PEDRAZZI, ORAZIO. *L'alto Adige e i Tedeschi.* *Boll. Reale Soc. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 6, 1917, No. 7-8, pp. 538-550. Rome.

PRELLER, C. S. DU RICHE. *The "Pietre Verdi" of the Piémontese Alps. The crystalline rock areas of the Piémontese Alps.* Maps, diags. *Geological Mag.*, Decade 6, Vol. 3, 1916, No. 4, pp. 156-163; No. 5, pp. 198-205; No. 6, pp. 250-255; No. 7, pp. 304-313; No. 8, pp. 348-355.

PRINA, DEMOCRITO. *Le Alpi Giulie.* Maps, diags., ills. *Riv. Mensile del Club Alpino Italiano*, Vol. 36, 1917, No. 5-6-7, pp. 96-114.

ROLETTI, G. B. *La valle dell'Orsogna.* *Riv. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 23, 1916, No. 10, pp. 432-440; Vol. 24, 1917, No. 1-2, pp. 24-38. [An alpine valley in the Etruscan Apennines.]

RÖSSLER, JOSEF. *Der Gardasee.* 20 pp.; map, diags. (Suppl. to *Schaffende Arbeit und Kunst in der Schule*, No. 18.) A. Haase, Prague, [1915].

SACCO, FEDERICO. *L'esogenia quaternaria nel gruppo dell'Argentera (Alpi Marittime).* 48 pp.; map. Reprint from *Giornale de Geol. Pratica*, Vol. 9, 1911, No. 5-6. Parma. [Describes the work of Quaternary erosion.]

— *Sesia, L'alta Valle del, ed il Monte Rosa: Guida illustrata di Alagna, Riva-Valdobbia, Valle Vogna.* 108 pp.; maps, ills. G. Zanfa, Varallo. L.1. 7 x 4½.

SIMKHOVITCH, V. G. *Rome's fall reconsidered.* Reprinted from *Political Sci. Quart.*, Vol. 31, 1916, No. 2, pp. 201-243. [Abstracted in the November, 1916, *Review*, Vol. 2, p. 376.]

SZABÓ, L. *Das geschichtliche Schicksal der östlichen Adria-Küste.* Bibliogr. *A Tenger*, Vol. 6, 1916, No. 2, pp. 60-69. Budapest. [In Hungarian.]

AFRICA

EAST AFRICA

LE POINTE, HENRI. **La colonisation française au pays des Somalis.** 98 pp.; map, ills. Jouve & Cie., Paris, n. d. 2 fr. 50. 10 x 6½.

This is a careful study of one of the lesser known parts of Africa. As the author shows, French Somaliland is, for the most part, a barren, rocky waste, but its situation gives it importance. It stands where the Red Sea merges with the Indian Ocean. Jibuti, its capital and chief port, is on the southern shore of the Gulf of Tajura. It is a deep-water harbor and supplies with coal, water, ice, meat, and vegetables many vessels in the trade with China, Japan, India, the Persian Gulf, and the important islands of the Indian Ocean. The French first chose Obock, on the north side of the gulf, as the capital and port of the colony, but finding its harbor shallow and its climate trying they abandoned it for the more commodious, salubrious, and deep-water port of Jibuti. The great advantage of the port is that it is the best starting point for the rich region of central and southern Abyssinia and for Harrar, a thriving Abyssinian town of 40,000 people, surrounded far and wide by plantations of coffee, cotton, sugar cane, and oranges. The railroad has been extended to Harrar, 185 miles from Jibuti, but has not yet reached Adis Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia, where the road will tap the trade of a large part of that rich country.

Before the war, three trains a week were making the round trip between Jibuti and Harrar carrying merchandise, much of which was sent on by caravan to Adis Abeba. The native population of French Somaliland consists of Arabs, Danakils, Somalis, and Abyssinians. The book is a timely compilation. The gist of it is that the rock plains of French Somaliland are economically worth little but offer the most convenient route to the vast and rich area of southern Abyssinia.

CYRUS C. ADAMS

CARL, J. **Autour du Victoria Nyanza: Souvenirs de voyage en Afrique.** *Le Globe*, Vol. 55, 1916, pp. 29-52. Soc. de Géogr. de Genève.

DEMPWOLFF, OTTO. **Die Sandawe: Linguistisches und ethnographisches Material aus Deutsch-Ostafrika.** Diagr., ills. *Abhandl. des Hamburgischen Kolonialinstituts*, Vol. 34 (Reihe B; Völkerkunde, Kulturgesch. und Sprachen, Vol. 19), pp. 1-180. Hamburg, 1916.

GIUFFRIDA-RUGGERI, V. **Nuovi studi sull'antropologia dell'Africa orientale: Etnologia e antropometria della popolazione Eritreo-Somale-Abissine e delle regioni vicine.** Map, ills. Reprint from *Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*, Vol. 45, 1915, No. 2, pp. 1-59. Florence.

LYONS, H. G. **German East Africa.** Map, diagr., ills. *Quart. Journ. Royal Meteorol. Soc.*, No. 182, Vol. 43, 1917, pp. 175-194. [Abstracted in the January Review, pp. 75-76.]

MORI, ATTILIO. **I risultati geografici di una missione scientifica in Somalia.** *Riv. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 23, 1916, No. 10, pp. 446-454.

WORLD AS A WHOLE AND LARGER PARTS

SPINDEN, H. J. **The invention and spread of agriculture in America.** Map, ills. *Amer. Museum Journ.*, Vol. 17, 1917, No. 3, pp. 181-188.

Opinion today generally favors the independent origin of agriculture in the eastern and western hemispheres. In the western hemisphere, while agriculture may have arisen at more than one center, it is believed with some justification that Mexico and Central America constitute the single cradle region. The nearest wild relative of the cultivated maize plant is the "sacred maize" of the Aztecs. Maize with beans and squashes is common to all the cultivated areas of the Americas. The course of agricultural development is, however, to be traced by archeological rather than by botanical data. Associated with it is pottery manufacture, essentially the art of a stationary—and hence in general an agricultural—people. The sequence of pottery styles forms an indication of the sequence of agriculture. In the above article the relation between the two arts is illustrated by a map showing the pre-Columbian distribution in the Americas. The northern limit of pottery runs from southern California to the Gulf of St. Lawrence: the southern limit from south-central Chile (40° S.) to the Golfo de San Jorge, Argentina. On the west side of the continent, where the ceramic art is oldest, these limits roughly coincide with the areas of oldest agricultural development, that is in the arid highlands where irrigation is necessary. The eastern portion of the northern limit of pottery coincides with another and later type of agriculture, that under favorable temperate conditions. In the southern hemisphere the area under such agriculture was much more

limited, and pottery is distributed a good deal south of it. Within the tropics on the forested and humid lowlands a third type of agriculture is to be found.

SMITH, G. E. **On the significance of the geographical distribution of the practice of mummification: A study of the migrations of peoples and the spread of certain customs and beliefs.** 143 pp.; maps, bibliogr. Reprinted from *Memoirs and Proc. Manchester Literary and Philos. Soc.*, 1914-1915, Vol. 59, Part II. The Manchester Press, Manchester, 1915. 2s. 6d. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. [See the July, 1917, *Review*, Vol. 4, pp. 63-64.]

SPEER, R. E. **The unity of the Americas: A discussion of the political, commercial, educational, and religious relationships of Anglo-America and Latin America.** v and 115 pp. Layman's Missionary Movement, New York, 1916. $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

SPINDEN, H. J. **The origin and distribution of agriculture in America.** Maps. *Proc. Nineteenth Internatl. Congress of Americanists held at Washington, Dec. 27-31, 1915*, pp. 269-276. [Smithsonian Institution,] Washington, D. C., 1917.

VIVIER DE STREEL, E. DU. **Le rôle de nos colonies dans l'après-guerre.** 38 pp. Augustin Challamel, Paris, 1916. 1 fr. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

CASE, G. O. **Coast erosion and protection.** 50 pp.; diagrs., ills. Case Coast Protection Corporation, New York, 1915. 9×6 .

This pamphlet, based on an article published at the time in *Engineering News*, gives a very good, concise summary of the principles of shoreline action viewed from the standpoint of the engineer. The author is connected with a company interested in exploiting certain methods of coast protection described in the article; but it would be a mistake to dismiss his well-illustrated pamphlet as advertising literature of no special merit. One will not often find a more accurate and up-to-date statement of the elementary principles controlling the movement of littoral drift and the causes of coast erosion than are contained in the two dozen pages which the author devotes to these subjects.

"After carefully studying the conditions on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts" the author has reached the conclusion "that as a general rule the littoral drift is mainly due to oblique wave action" rather than to tidal or other currents. The theory of a modern subsidence of the New Jersey and adjacent coasts is rejected, in view of the results obtained in the most recent investigations of this problem. Both of these positions seem to the reviewer to be well taken, though neither is in accord with the formerly accepted views of most physiographers and engineers. Further indications that the author has himself observed carefully, and has at the same time kept in touch with the work of others, will be noted by the reader.

DOUGLAS W. JOHNSON

HORNE, JOHN. **The influence of James Geikie's researches on the development of glacial geology.** Ill. *Proc. Royal Soc. of Edinburgh*, Vol. 36, 1915-16, Parts I-II, pp. 1-25. [Concludes with a list of Geikie's publications.]

IDDINGS, J. P. **Igneous rocks: Composition, texture, and classification; description and occurrence.** Vol. 1: xi and 464 pp.; diagrs., ills., index. Vol. 2: xi and 685 pp.; maps, diagrs., bibliogr., index. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1909 and 1913. Vol. 1, \$4.50; Vol. 2, \$6.00. 9×6 each.

LUGEON, MAURICE. **Le striage du lit fluvial.** Ills. *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 132, Vol. 23-24, 1915, pp. 385-393.

MEUNIER, STANISLAS. **A theory of terrestrial volcanoes and the geography of the moon.** *Journ. Washington Acad. of Sci.*, Vol. 6, 1916, No. 19, pp. 637-649.

NAVARRO, L. F. **L'état actuel du problème de l'Atlantide.** Maps. *Rev. gén. des Sci.*, Vol. 27, 1916, No. 14, pp. 425-429; No. 15-16, pp. 459-466. [See also article by same author listed in *Review*, Vol. 2, 1916, p. 488.]

RIES, HEINRICH. **Economic geology.** 4th edit., thoroughly revised and enlarged. xviii and 856 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1916. \$4.00. 9×6 . [The first edition of this standard work was extensively reviewed in the *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 38, 1906, pp. 293-394. The third edition was noticed *ibid.*, Vol. 43, 1911, p. 219. In the present edition there have been "included a description of the more important Canadian mineral deposits, as well as brief reference to some of the well-known ones of other countries."]

WRIGHT, W. B. **The interglacial problem.** *Scientia*, No. 64-68, Vol. 22, 1917, pp. 87-94. Bologna.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

KEITH, ARTHUR. **The antiquity of man.** xx and 519 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. Williams and Norgate, London, 1915. 9 x 5½.

This work deals with the problem of man's antiquity from the standpoint of the human anatomist. The author discusses in elaborate descriptions the skeletal remains of ancient man, particularly with regard to finds made in England. To the Piltdown man he devotes much space.

The book is an indication of the attention paid in recent years to the study of our prehistoric ancestors. A parallel interest on this side of the Atlantic is manifested by the publication among others of Professor Osborn's "Men of the Stone Age" and Madison Grant's "The Passing of the Great Race." To the geographer all these studies contain suggestions of paleo-geographical and racial problems which deserve attention.

DROOP, J. P. **Archaeological excavation.** x and 80 pp.; diagrs., index. Cambridge University Press, 1915. \$1.00. 8½ x 6.

FRAZER, J. G. **Questions on the customs, beliefs, and languages of savages.** 51 pp. Cambridge University Press, 1907. 6½ x 4.

HILZHEIMER, M. **Urgeschichte des Menschen.** (Naturwissenschaftl.-Technische Volksbücherei der Deutschen Naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft. No. 74-75.) 98 pp.; ills. Theod. Thomas Verlag, Leipzig, [1915]. 40 pf. 6 x 4½.

HOUGH, WALTER. **The distribution of man in relation to the invention of fire-making methods.** *Amer. Anthropologist*, Vol. 18, 1916, No. 2, pp. 257-263.

— **Man, The origin of.** ills. *New York State Museum Bull.* 173, pp. 143-156. Albany, 1915. ["Adapted from a paper by Dr. E. Rivet of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, printed in *Biologica*, March 15, 1914."]

OSBORN, H. F. **The origin and evolution of life upon the earth.** Maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr. *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 3, 1916, No. 1, pp. 5-22; No. 2, pp. 170-190; No. 3, pp. 289-307; No. 4, pp. 313-334; No. 5, pp. 502-513; No. 6, pp. 601-614.

WALLIS, W. D. **The influence of anthropology upon history.** *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 5, 1917, No. 5, pp. 433-438.

ZIMMER, G. F. **The use of meteoritic iron by primitive man.** ills. *Nature*, No. 2462, Vol. 98, 1917, Jan. 4, pp. 350-352.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Production

SCHERER, J. A. B. **Cotton as a world power: A study in the economic interpretation of history.** 452 pp.; bibliogr., index. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, 1916. \$2.50. 8½ x 5½.

A book in the field of economics and history, but of interest also to geographers. This history does not cover the ground of the well-known supplementary readers on cotton, but it may be considered as supplementary to them. The history of cotton opens in the hazy realm of folk tales and tradition, passes rapidly into the early use of cotton in India, and then to the introduction of cotton into England. The transformation of England under the increasing growth in the use of cotton cloth is followed by the story of cotton in American history; first, a sectional evolution, then great political controversies as manufacturing establishments increased in numbers, the Civil War with the resulting cotton famine in England and France, and finally reconstruction with the beginnings of cotton manufacturing in the South. The book ends with an admirable section entitled "Cotton and World Trade," which summarizes the situation of the cotton market just previous to the war, the effect of this war upon cotton, and the future possibilities. If the book has a fault, it is its neglect of the influence of other factors and commodities in the development of England and the United States and its placing too high a value upon cotton as "king."

ROBERT M. BROWN

— **Agricultural legislation, International yearbook of (Vol. 5, 1915).** xcii and 1460 pp. Internatl. Inst. of Agric., Rome, 1916. [Text in French, analytical introduction and table of contents in English.]

ALBES, EDUARDO. **El maíz.** ills. *Bol. Unión Panamericana*, Vol. 43, 1916, No. 4, pp. 429-448.

— **Antimony ores, Occurrence and utilisation of.** *Bull. Imperial Inst.*, Vol. 14, 1916, No. 3, pp. 389-417.

BAEKELAND, L. H. **Renewing the earth from the air: The romance of the search for nitrogen.** Ills. *Scribner's Mag.*, Vol. 60, 1916, No. 5, pp. 547-556. [Abstracted under the title of "Production of Synthetic Nitrate" in the February, 1917, *Review*, Vol. 3, p. 153.]

BELLET, DANIEL. **La production de la potasse dans le monde.** *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 137, Vol. 25, 1916, pp. 377-382.

BELLET, DANIEL. **Un métal d'avenir: le vanadium.** *L'Économiste français*, 44th. Year, 1916, Vol. 1, No. 8, pp. 230-232.

— **Cobalt ores, Occurrence and utilisation of.** *Bull. Imperial Inst.*, Vol. 14, 1916, No. 3, pp. 417-437.

— **Copper industry in 1914, World's.** Ills. *Mining and Engineering World*, Vol. 42, 1915, No. 6, pp. 266-278.

— **Copper production in 1915, The world's.** Ills. *Mining and Engineering World*, Vol. 44, 1916, No. 6, pp. 242-244.

— **Cuivre, Le commerce et l'industrie du, pendant les hostilités.** Ills. *La Nature*, No. 2214, 1916, Mar. 4, pp. 150-155.

GEERLIGS, H. C. P. **De suikerindustrie in verband met den wereldoorlog.** *Indisch Genootschap Vergaderingen*, 1915, Dec. 13, pp. 51-69.

— **Gold in 1915, The world's production of.** Ills. *Mining and Engineering World*, Vol. 44, 1916, No. 6, pp. 231-233.

HITIER, HENRI. **Les réserves de bétail dans le monde.** *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 134, Vol. 25, 1916, pp. 81-96. [Abstracted in the February, 1917, *Review*, Vol. 3, pp. 150-151.]

KRAWANY, FRANZ. **Internationale Papier-Statistik.** viii and 250 pp. Verlag für Fachliteratur, Berlin and Vienna, 1910. 10½ x 7½.

MACFARLANE, J. J. **The cocoanut and its many products.** Ills. *Commercial America*, Vol. 14, 1917, No. 2, pp. 13, 15, 17, 19, and 21.

Distribution

— **European economic alliances: A compilation of information on international commercial policies after the European War and their effect upon the foreign trade of the United States; also an analysis of European and united commercial inter-dependence and treaty relations.** 118 pp. National Foreign Trade Council, New York, 1916. 25 cents. 9 x 6.

This little volume contains a good deal of information upon a question of vital interest to this country. It shows how the trade of the world was organized before the outbreak of the European War, and what portion of it has been disorganized since the outbreak of hostilities. It sketches the evolution of European commercial policy for the past century and emphasizes the significance of commercial treaties between nations as the basis of their trading relations. The resolutions passed at the Economic Conference of the Entente Allies held at Paris in 1916 are given in full, as well as the interpretations and explanations made by responsible representatives of the British and French governments. The proposed economic alliance of the Central Powers is also discussed. Finally, there is given, in detail, a tabular analysis of the trade of the United States with the warring nations. This shows, as one might expect, the predominance of the Allies in both our export and import trade.

AVARD L. BISHOP

BERGLUND, ABRAHAM. **The war and trans-Pacific shipping.** *Amer. Econ. Rev.*, Vol. 7, 1917, No. 3, pp. 553-568. [Dislocation of former competitive conditions in the Pacific; the advantage of Japan; disadvantage of the Pacific Northwest of the United States. Referred to in the February *Review*, p. 77.]

HESS, R. H. **The waterways and commercial evolution.** Diagr. Reprint from *Annals Amer. Acad. of Polit. and Soc. Sci.*, No. 895, 1915, May, pp. 1-24.

O'GORMAN, MERVYN. **Commercial aeronautics.** *Journ. Royal Soc. of Arts*, No. 3394, Vol. 66, 1917, pp. 38-48 (discussion, pp. 46-48).